

utmost pains to verify all compilations and to publish only what we have carefully studied and digested, we shall soon cheapen and discredit phytogeography as well. With two such splendid models constantly before him as Stone's *Plants of Southern New Jersey*<sup>1</sup> and the Connecticut Botanical Society's *Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut*,<sup>2</sup> it is most unfortunate that the author of the *Flora of the Vicinity of New York* did not rise to the standard of accurate scholarship which has rendered authoritative the pages of those monumental volumes.— M. L. FERNALD.

VIOLA SEPTENTRIONALIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—In the Gray herbarium there are two interesting specimens of *Viola septentrionalis* from along the boundary line between Washington and British Columbia. One was collected "in marshes, Pend Oreille River," by Dr. Lyall, who accompanied the "Oregon Boundary Commission" in 1861; it was sent to Dr. Gray from the Kew herbarium as *V. cucullata*. In Piper's *Flora of Washington* this is cited<sup>3</sup> as *V. cuspidata* Greene — a synonym of *V. sororia* Willd., known no farther northwest than eastern Minnesota. Lyall's specimen is in petaliferous flower, and its strongly ciliate sepals, its lanceolate stipules sparsely bordered with gland-tipped hairs, and its cordate-deltoid leaf plainly mark it as *V. septentrionalis* instead of *V. sororia*.

The second specimen is from the herbarium of the Geological Survey of Canada, no. 63,518, J. M. Macoun collector, June 30, 1902, "alluvial woods flooded in spring, Cascade B. C." — a town on the international boundary only 20 miles west of Dr. Lyall's station. Macoun's plant is in various stages of fruit from cleistogamous flowers, and is in all respects characteristic *V. septentrionalis*, as heretofore known from eastern Ontario to Newfoundland, south to Central New York and southern New England.

If but one of these specimens were in evidence, the suspicion might arise that by some accident the label had become attached to the wrong specimen. But with two specimens from stations only 20 miles apart, collected independently by two expert botanists, the suspicion is inadmissible. The two reports are reciprocally confirmatory. Moreover, for this remarkable extension of range there are numerous

<sup>1</sup> See RHODORA, xiv. 94 (1912).

<sup>2</sup> See RHODORA, xii. 131 (1910).

<sup>3</sup> Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 11: 392.

precedents. We have now a list of about 200 flowering species that extend along the Canadian border across the continent. In the genus *Viola* we may mention *V. adunca*, *V. nephrophylla*, *V. palustris*, *V. renifolia*, and *V. Selkirkii*. It is not improbable that stations intermediate between eastern Ontario and British Columbia will be discovered for *V. septentrionalis*.—EZRA BRAINERD, Middlebury, Vermont.

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TWO EXTENSIONS OF RANGE IN GRAMINEAE.—During the past collecting season, I noted the following grasses somewhat outside their recorded ranges:—BROMUS KALMII Gray. In low, sandy woods in the valley of the Little Androscoggin River, Oxford, Maine. Apparently not hitherto reported east of Middlesex County, Mass., whence it is recorded, as an introduced plant at Malden, in the Flora of the Boston District (RHODORA, xv. 148). In the same patch of woods at Oxford grows *Lupinus perennis*, also near its northwestern limit there.

PANICUM COMMONSIANUM Ashe. In dry, loose sand at two stations, Dennis, Mass. I am indebted to Prof. Hitchcock for the determination of these specimens. The species probably occurs also in the adjoining town of Harwich, but the plants there were collected too late in the season for certain identification. It is known from Long Island and from three localities in sand-plain regions of Connecticut but, so far as I am aware, has not been previously reported from Massachusetts. Both the Dennis stations were along old and little-used wood-roads. Situations of this general character, where original conditions have been altered and the soil more or less disturbed, offer favorable ground for the growth of certain species of *Panicum*. *P. strictum* Pursh (*P. depauperatum* Muhl.) and species of the *huachucae* alliance often flourish mightily in recent clearings or where woods have been burned over. On Cape Cod there are many old excavations from which sand for the making of cranberry bogs has been taken, and the sides and bottoms of these sometimes furnish good *Panicum* collecting. The only stations for *P. umbrosum* LeConte (*P. Ashei* Pearson) and *P. barbuiatum* which I have seen on the Cape are in such excavations.—C. A. WEATHERBY, East Hartford, Connecticut.